IN THE CLAIMS:

This listing of the claims will replace all prior version, and listings, of the claims in the application:

1. – 51. (Canceled)

52. (New) A method for inducing an immune response, comprising administering to a subject an effective amount of a vaccine formulation comprising a genetically engineered attenuated influenza virus and a physiologically acceptable excipient, wherein the virus genome comprises a mutation in the NS1 gene resulting in a deletion of the nucleic acid sequence encoding all of the amino acid residues of NS1 except amino acid residues 1-130, amino acid residues 1-120, amino acid residues 1-110, amino acid residues 1-100, amino acid residues 1-99, amino acid residues 1-70, or amino acid residues 1-60, and wherein the amino terminal amino acid residue is number 1 and the mutation in the NS1 gene confers an altered interferon antagonist phenotype, and wherein the effective amount of the vaccine formulation is effective to elicit an immune response.

53. (New) The method of claim 52, wherein the virus is NS1/99.

54. (New) A method for preventing an infectious disease in a subject, comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising a genetically engineered attenuated influenza virus and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein the virus genome comprises a mutation in the NS1 gene resulting in a deletion of the nucleic acid sequence encoding all of the amino acid residues of NS1 except amino acid residues 1-130, amino acid residues 1-120, amino acid residues 1-110, amino acid residues 1-100, amino acid residues 1-99, amino acid residues 1-70, or amino acid residues 1-60, and wherein the amino terminal amino acid residue is number 1 and the mutation in the NS1 gene confers an altered interferon antagonist phenotype, and wherein the effective amount of the pharmaceutical composition is effective to induce a cellular interferon response.

55. (New) The method of claim 54, wherein the virus is NS1/99.

56. (New) The method of claim 52, wherein the virus genome comprises a heterologous sequence.

57. (New) The method of claim 54, wherein the virus genome comprises a heterologous sequence.

58. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein the heterologous sequence encodes a viral epitope.

59. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the heterologous sequence encodes a viral epitope.

60. (New) The method of claim 58, wherein the epitope is an epitope of HIV, an epitope of a hepatitis B virus surface antigen, or an epitope of a glycoprotein of a herpes virus.

61. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the epitope of the virus is an epitope of HIV, an epitope of a hepatitis B virus surface antigen, or an epitope of a glycoprotein of a herpes virus.

62. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein the heterologous sequence encodes a bacterial epitope.

63. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the heterologous sequence encodes a bacterial epitope.

64. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein the heterologous sequence encodes a parasite epitope.

65. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the heterologous sequence encodes a parasite epitope.

66. (New) The method of claim 56, wherein the heterologous sequence encodes HIV gp120, herpes virus glycoprotein D, herpes virus glycoprotein E, or VP1 of poliovirus.

67. (New) The method of claim 57, wherein the heterologous sequence encodes HIV gp120, herpes virus glycoprotein D, herpes virus glycoprotein E, or VP1 of poliovirus.

68. (New) The method of claim 54 or 57, wherein the infectious disease is an influenza virus infection.

69. (New) The method of claim 52 or 56, wherein the attenuated influenza virus is an influenza A or B virus.

70. (New) The method of claim 54 or 57, wherein the attenuated influenza virus is an influenza A or B virus.

71. (New) The method of claim 52 or 56, wherein the effective amount comprises a dose of 10^4 to 5 x 10^6 pfu of the attenuated influenza virus.

72. (New) The method of claim 54 or 57, wherein the effective amount comprises a dose of 10^4 to 5 x 10^6 pfu of the attenuated influenza virus.

73. (New) The method of claim 52, 53 or 56, wherein the subject is an animal.

74. (New) The method of claim 54, 55 or 57, wherein the subject is an animal.

75. (New) The method of claim 52, 53 or 56, wherein the subject is a human.

76. (New) The method of claim 54, 55 or 57, wherein the subject is a human.

77. (New) The method of claim 52, 53 or 56, wherein the formulation is administered to the subject intranasally, intratracheally, orally, intradermally, intramuscularly, intraperitoneally, intravenously, or subcutaneously.

78. (New) The method of claim 54, 55 or 57, wherein the composition is administered to the subject intranasally, intratracheally, orally, intradermally, intramuscularly, intraperitoneally, intravenously, or subcutaneously.